

## Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Strollers.  
AMERICAN THEATRE.—The Prodigal Daughter.  
BROADWAY THEATRE.—The Panopticon.  
CASINO.—The 15-Adams.  
COLUMBIAN THEATRE.—The 15-Adams.  
DAILY THEATRE.—The 15-Adams.  
EMPIRE THEATRE.—The 15-Adams.  
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The 15-Adams.  
GARDEN THEATRE.—The 15-Adams.  
GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—The 15-Adams.  
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE.—The 15-Adams.  
HARDEN OPERA HOUSE.—The 15-Adams.  
HOTT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—The 15-Adams.  
KOSTER & HALL'S.—The 15-Adams.  
PALMER'S THEATRE.—The 15-Adams.  
POLO GROUNDS.—The 15-Adams.  
STANDARD THEATRE.—The 15-Adams.  
STAR THEATRE.—The 15-Adams.  
10TH STREET THEATRE.—The 15-Adams.

## Index to Advertisements.

Page	Col.	Page	Col.
Amusements	12	Hotels	12
Amusements	12	Hotels	12
Amusements	12	Hotels	12
Amusements	12	Hotels	12
Amusements	12	Hotels	12
Amusements	12	Hotels	12
Amusements	12	Hotels	12
Amusements	12	Hotels	12
Amusements	12	Hotels	12
Amusements	12	Hotels	12

## Business Notices.

KEEPE'S NEVILLE SHIRTS, perfect in every detail.  
Oxford and Zephyr Cloth, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00.  
Broadway.

## TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Single	Three Months	Six Months	One Year
10 cts.	\$2.50	\$4.50	\$8.00
10 cts.	\$2.50	\$4.50	\$8.00
10 cts.	\$2.50	\$4.50	\$8.00
10 cts.	\$2.50	\$4.50	\$8.00
10 cts.	\$2.50	\$4.50	\$8.00

## CITY POSTAGE.—This law requires that a post office stamp be affixed to every copy of the Daily, Sunday, or Semi-Weekly Tribune, mailed for local delivery in New York City.

## FOREIGN.—This law requires that a post office stamp be affixed to every copy of the Daily, Sunday, or Semi-Weekly Tribune, mailed for local delivery in New York City.

## REMITTANCES.—Remit by Postal Order, Express Order, Check, Draft, or Registered Letter. Cash or Postal Note, if sent in an unregistered letter, will be at the owner's risk.

## European Branch, for advertisements only, 203 Regent-st., N. London, England.

## OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.—Main office of the Tribune, 154 Nassau-st., New York. Main office of the Tribune, 154 Nassau-st., New York.

## At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

## The TRIBUNE can be found everywhere at sale at the following places in New York City:

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., New York, N. Y., the Tribune is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

and his closing avowal of his belief in the Bible as the Word of God was given with dramatic impressiveness.

The action of the Dock Commissioners yesterday justified the fears aroused when Andrew J. White was lately transferred from an \$8,000 Police Justiceship to a \$5,000 place as a member of the Dock Board. The public instantly perceived that such a change would not be complacently accepted by Justice White unless he saw visions of fat things in the near future in his new office. The fat things have begun to assume form and substance. The Dock Board yesterday adopted plans for new piers and the like which will involve an expenditure of \$10,000,000 or more. There is a delightful vagueness about the amount to be laid out, but none at all about Tammany's interest in the work to be done.

It is evident that the question of opening the World's Fair on Sundays is speedily to be brought before the courts. Attorney-General Olney having given instructions to the Federal attorney for the district embracing Chicago to apply for an injunction or other legal process to prevent the violation of the laws of the United States, in case an attempt at Sunday opening is made. The importance of obtaining an early decision on this question is self-evident. The question is whether Congress has the right to do in a roundabout way what it has no power to do directly. This, however, is a matter apart from the moral right of the Fair management to accept an appropriation on a certain condition, and then disregard the condition while holding fast to the money.

## THE INCOME TAX.

With really painful solemnity Democratic journals are denying the statement published in Western papers that Mr. Cleveland has decided to recommend the imposition of an income tax and the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on State bank circulation. It is admitted that Western and Southern members of Congress have vigorously urged the President to make these recommendations, but it is affirmed with almost owlish gravity that "these gentlemen have evidently mistaken the silence of the President, or rather his failure to disapprove their arguments and recommendations, for acquiescence." The President has not definitely decided to recommend the restoration of the income tax.

This is particularly funny, because it implies a dim notion that the President's recommendation has all the effect of an enactment by Congress. If his great intellect can be brought to propose a measure, that will be equivalent to its adoption, some of his friends apparently suppose. It is an inadmissible and impossible thought that a Democratic Congress might disregard Mr. Cleveland's recommendation, and all that advocates of a measure need to do is to get him "definitely decided" to recommend it. Our forms are still the forms of free government, but the substance is a despotism more complete than that of the Czar of Russia, if Mr. Cleveland's admirers are right. It is strange that these gentlemen overlook the events of last winter. There was a House of Representatives more strongly Democratic than the one which will assemble this year, and to this phenomenon Democratic House the President sent, not a mere recommendation, but the most earnest personal appeal that could be made, several times repeated, and backed by all the influence of his near friends. He wanted the Sherman act repealed before Congress adjourned, and urged that it was in the last degree important in order to avoid financial disasters during the first Democratic Administration for thirty-two years. Yet an overwhelmingly Democratic House treated his urgent appeals with contempt. His hostility to silver coinage was met by his friends in Congress with intense and passionate indignation. It may be that the Czar business will not meet with greater success when the next Congress assembles.

As to the income tax, Democratic opinion does not seem to be distinctly formed. "The Baltimore American" argues with much force that such a tax is unwise and unfair, and would expose the party to disaster. "The St. Louis Republic" thinks that any tax on incomes lower than \$10,000 a year would "certainly result in the defeat of the party responsible for it," but imagines that, as an emergency tax to cover the expenses of pensions, a tax on large incomes would be sustained. It seems probable that some such experiment will be advocated by most of the President's Western and Southern friends, because there is no other way to get duties on imports reduced according to the demands of the Free Traders and the importing interests. Reckless and irresponsible members might vote to reduce duties very much at random, not caring whether the resulting revenue sufficed for the expenses of the Government. But shrewder and more patriotic men are aware that no party can afford to cripple the public service or to destroy the public credit by leaving the Government without adequate revenues. The attempt to put taxes on sugar, tea and coffee is likely to be defeated by the votes of Western and Southern Democrats. Then Congress will be forced to choose between a failure of tariff reduction and an income tax. The notion of many Southern Democrats is that they can make pensions odious, and eventually get them repealed, by imposing a separate and most offensive tax for the express purpose of covering pension expenses. Under the circumstances, it is by no means unlikely that this course may be adopted, although there is some doubt whether a recommendation by President Cleveland would not hinder more than it would help a measure in the next Congress. As to public opinion regarding such a measure, if the Democrats are good enough to adopt it, we shall see a little later.

## THE CONTRAST AT PARIS.

Sir Charles Russell shares Shylock's views of law and morality. His position before the Behring Sea Court of Arbitration is essentially this: That international law is for all practical purposes a code; that ethics and equity have nothing at all to do with it; that it is precisely what may be cited and defined from the admissions and practice of nations, and that it is incapable of growth except as all civilization may agree. No matter how sound in sense or just in morality a proposition may be, if it is not down in the text-books, line for line and word for word, and if there are not exact precedents in the practice of nations to sustain it, according to Sir Charles Russell, speaking for the Government of that nation which yields to none in its high claims of good purpose and fair dealing, it is not the law. It may be in conformity with the conscience of mankind, it may express all that is sanest in human judgment, but if it is not written in the books and justified by exact precedent it is not the law. Mr. Carter's elevated and ennobling sentiments Sir Charles laughs at. Very pretty, he says; very fine and extremely worth while, but they do not appear in the correspondence of Cabinets, they are not confirmed by practice, they are not the law. England is not honored by the declarations of her leading counsel at Paris. She is represented as a cynic among nations. She stands before a High Court of Arbitration, itself the embodiment of the best civilization, bluntly declaring that morality and progress are not the judges to whom nations must appeal in their relations to one another; that there is no principle of justice beyond those that might have proclaimed and no standard of conduct except those which can be tested by precedent.

To the claim that the seal are our property because they breed on our land, live there the greater part of every year and leave only to return in the course of a few months, Sir Charles replies that they are ours when we have actual possession of them and his when he can get at them. To the argument that they ought to be ours because we only are in a position to care for them, to protect their lives, to promote their growth and at the same time to supply the demands of the world for their skins without a particle of waste, Sir Charles replies that the waste is a matter of no consequence, that he does not believe our word when we claim to have regard for the welfare of the seal, that he considers us insincere and selfish, and that whether or not his method of taking the seal sacrifices five lives for every one that avails him in a business way, it is no function of ours to set up as a protector of wild animals. To the argument that most of the seal taken in the water are females, out in search of food for their young, that they have just been delivered and are then again pregnant, so that in their death three lives are lost, that this kind of slaughter will inevitably exterminate the race and is essentially immoral, Sir Charles inquires, with a sneer, who taught us that it was immoral, who gave us such refined notions of morality, and where is the law that says it is wrong to kill a seal because it is a pregnant female? To the claim that we owe it to mankind to save these interesting and useful animals, that we owe it to ourselves to protect a valuable property which Nature puts wholly within our control for the greater part of the year, and that we owe it to the seal to save them from a form of slaughter which is cruel and unjustifiable, Sir Charles replies that the seas are free and that nothing can justify the interference by one nation with the vessels of another, except the consent of all nations; and to the claim that the necessity for that consent having once arisen implies the possibility of its arising again and furnishes a precedent for an act which thereby becomes legal if morality approves it and the facts vindicate the claim of its necessity, Sir Charles replies that the law is as it is written, that it is not elastic and that it must be read and applied by the letter.

## RACERS AND FIGHTING SHIPS.

The cruiser New-York now has the prestige of a naval record-breaker. No other armored cruiser equals her in speed, armament or maneuvering power. She will outlast within the radius limited by her coal supply any other cruiser or battleship. With the same limitations she can overtake any merchant steamer afloat with perhaps two exceptions—the Paris and the Campania. With such a record as she has made in her trial trip she invites competition from European naval powers. The British Admiralty cannot allow the challenge to pass unnoticed without suffering from loss of prestige. Anticipating the triumph of the New-York and the Columbia, English designers have already planned two armored cruisers with engines for developing 30,000 horse-power and capable of making 25 knots. It is one thing to design such naval racers as these and another thing to build the speed. The Admiralty learned this to its cost when it accepted designs for the Blake and the Blenheim as 22-knot ships, and owing to miscalculations of the boilers was compelled to rate them as 19 and 20 knot cruisers. The latest talent will undoubtedly be employed in England in the attempt to lower the flag of the New-York as the fastest cruiser afloat.

The American Navy, meanwhile, will not rest content with the New-York's record. The Brooklyn, which is another armored cruiser with the same engine power but with greater displacement, can hardly be expected to outdistance the New-York. It will be the Columbia and her sister ship, the Minneapolis, which will undoubtedly rank before many months as the fastest ships in the American Navy. These are unarmored cruisers of 7,350 tons displacement in comparison with the New-York's 8,150, but with a maximum indicated horse-power of 21,000 in place of 16,500. They were designed as 22-knot ships, but if the Cramps repeat their record made in the construction of the New-York they will be 23-knot cruisers. In addition to their superior speed they will have a great advantage over the New-York in coal endurance, and will be the most formidable commerce-destroyers on the ocean. It is not strange that the construction of the New-York and the Columbia has caused great commotion in the British Admiralty. There are no ships in the English Navy which can overtake these American racers. The Admiralty has undertaken to smash all records, whether of war vessels or merchant steamers, by producing 25-knot cruisers.

It is evident, however, that in the effort to obtain war vessels of the highest speed designers take the risk of sacrificing other elements which are essential to vessels of war. A cruiser needs to have great coal endurance or its maximum speed can only be maintained for short cruises. The New-York can only sail for 48 hours of a 5-1-2 days' run between Sandy Hook and Queenstown at the rate recorded in her trial trip. Coal endurance has been sacrificed to speed. The Columbia will have both the coal endurance and the speed, but she will not be an all-around fighting ship like the New-York. The 25-knot cruisers contemplated by the British Admiralty may have speed without having adequate space for coal supply and without being effective fighting vessels. In order to have the enormous engine power required for developing such unprecedented speed it will be necessary to surrender nearly all the available space to complex machinery. In a sea fight the vulnerability of such a ship would be greatly increased. Possibly the offensive power of its batteries would also have to be diminished in the adjustment of weights required for developing high speed. If American naval designers are wise they will allow their English competitors to experiment with these 25-knot marine engines, and await results before imitating them. It may

be for the interest of transatlantic lines to build ocean racers and to force the speed, but navies ought to be constructed on more conservative lines. A commerce-destroyer like the Columbia does not need to be a heavily armed fighter, since her mission is that of the Alabama. The ordinary cruiser or battleship is built for fighting and long cruising, and not for racing.

## A MISSOURI OBJECT LESSON.

It may perhaps be remembered that at the annual banquet of the Board of Trade at Delmonico's last month Governor William J. Stone, of Missouri, responded to the toast, "The Western Point of View," and that the views which he expressed, as he said, in a "homely and undiplomatic way," concerning "existing trade and economic systems," drew "arrest attention" in accordance with his wish. "Most Western people," he said, had concluded that these systems are "constructed on the war theory, and that they are the victims of a hostile discrimination." "We want good money," said he, "and plenty of it—far more, I think, than we have." Continuing, he said the Western people were sure there was "something radically wrong somewhere, of the ill effects of which they are the unnumbered victims." Anyhow, they were "dissatisfied, and the restive spirit of protest is developing into the more aggressive spirit of combat. The money and the wealth of the country are not, in their judgment, fairly distributed." He wanted to have these views "arrest attention." And they did. They arrested ours. We took occasion to say at the time that we were aware that these views were held by some Missouri people, and in an especial manner by the Jesse James gang, but that it did not seem to us necessary or wise to turn the existing trade and economic systems bottom-side up on that account. The Governor's home organ took offense at this line of thought, and answered with warmth to the effect that the Jesse James gang were angels of light compared with the highwaymen of Wall Street and Boston.

Something happened in Missouri on Wednesday that revealed the Board of Trade dinner and "The Western Point of View" as set forth in a "homely and undiplomatic way" by Governor Stone. Some Western people—"from four to six," the dispatch says—who are dissatisfied with "existing trade and economic systems," who believe "the money and wealth of the country are not fairly distributed," and who "want good money and plenty of it," stopped a train on the Missouri Pacific Railroad on which Governor Stone himself was a passenger, and proceeded to correct existing evils in connection with the unequal distribution of wealth by the use of dynamite. They redistributed in a "homely and undiplomatic way" some \$1,250 in cash, \$430 in checks and one valuable package. They were very cool and deliberate about it, being without masks or any disguise. With them "the restive spirit of protest" had actually developed into "the more aggressive spirit of combat." This was just what Governor Stone told the Board of Trade would happen if the trade and economic systems were not overhauled and rearranged to meet the views of the Western people. Governor Stone is not only a political economist of great ability; he has shown himself to be a first-class prophet.

Two things bother us, though. Why did the restive and dissatisfied Western people select the train on which Governor Stone was a passenger as an object lesson in the redistribution of wealth and the removal of hostile discriminations? And why, above all things, did the Governor step off the train and immediately offer a reward of \$200 for the capture of the restive and dissatisfied Western people?

## ANOTHER BLOW AT HOME RULE.

Can it be that the Democracy of New-York has determined to come out flatfooted against the right of home rule? The question finds its warrant in the notorious series of assaults